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The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME VI. WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1875. Single Copies 10 Cents. NUMBER 34

WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

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All communiertions on busines should be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $3 00 per year for single copies; for clubs of 10 or 20 $2 00 per copy. The circulation of the Post is the largest of any paper in North Carolina.

Insult to Unionists.

The statement is being widely circulated that the arch traitor Jefferson Davis, is to take up his residence in Texas, and from thence be sent to the United States Senate in place of Hamilton, whose term expires in 1877. If there is any truth in this, it may be taken as a preconcerted arrangement on the part of southern leaders of the Democracy.

The audacity of such a movement foreshadows the style of tactics which the north will be obliged to encounter in the coming Congress—bold, defiant, vindictive, on the part of the leaders of the opposition—resolved to win, or resolved to die in the last ditch, as has been their wont. Well, we hope they will die in earnest this time, as die they surely will, if their mode of proceeding is properly anticipated. Should Jefferson Davis appear on the floor of the Senate chamber, his hands yet red with the blood of his countrymen, and the cry for justice from Andersonville, Salisbury and Libby still on the air, the insult to the Union sentiment of our land will be without precedent, and the instigators of such an outrage will, we trust, be consigned to an obscurity which, at present, they are not contemplating. The north is disposed to exercise a decent spirit of forbearance and to forgive much; but to have the very head and embodiment of the infamous rebellion forced into the councils of the nation, is taxing its magnanimity at rate entirely too high. Try it on, gentlemen, if such is your wish, and see where you will come out.—*Constitution.*

Gov. Graham Still Playing at His Old Game of Misrepresentation.

Gov. Graham has just issued an address to the people of Orange county, which a due regard to truth compels us to characterize as a tissue of misrepresentations.

As a specimen of Gov. Graham's accuracy and regard for truth, he deliberately charges that the "Republican party in our last constitutional convention, and in the ensuing session of the Legislature, involved the State in thirty millions of dollars of new debt."

Now, Gov. Graham is old enough to know how to tell the truth without stating such wilful and wicked misrepresentations as this; and why should he belie every report made upon this subject by all parties? We call upon Gov. Graham to speak from the record.—*Constitution.*

If those Southerners who are so anxious to prove that General Preston's Virginia University semi centennial address did not represent the true feeling of any one in that section, keep on as they have begun, we shall soon learn that the old man was kicked out of the library building and hung upon the limb of a convenient locust tree. At first they claimed that his remarks elicited no demonstration of applause; next that they were coldly received; and now we learn from the Petersburg *Index Appeal* that they provoked the "most marked and unmistakable evidence of disapproval." Poor old maul How bad he must feel to learn that the devotees of the Lost Cause have so thoroughly repudiated his intrepid and high-toned Southern sentiments. He may find some consolation however, in the fact that the same persons and journals two years ago applauded to the skies the utterance of similar sentiments at the meeting of the Southern Historical Society.—*Republican.*

CITY ITEMS.

50 HANDS WANTED

To cut wood. I will give regular employment to the above number of good working men, for the next six months.
tf W. P. CANADAY.

I wish to purchase a good milk Cow. Persons wishing to sell will please apply to Robert Kennedy, office of THE WILMINGTON POST.

Local items are just about as scarce as hen's teeth.

Rifle shooting is coming much into vogue in our section. A prize target shooting is spoken of to take place at an early day.

And now the festive watermelon delighteth the average Wilmingtonian, and the *gamin* that can raise a ten cent stamp is happy.

The Wilmington Amateur Dramatic Association will give another rendition of the drama entitled Robert Emmet on next Friday night.

What has become of the Wilmington Water Works that we have heard so much talk about? Why don't we have the Water Works?

To church to church the parson cries, to church the christian goes; the old go there to close their eyes, the young to eye their clothes.

The Wilmington Light Artillery will excurt down the river to Smithville and the Black Fish Grounds on August 3d. A good time is anticipated.

Wilmington needs a swimming bath as much as any other enterprise that could be started. Let us have a chance to "liquidate" and cool off a little.

Let no Republican neglect to see that his name is properly registered in the ward or township in which he lives and expects to vote. See to it at once.

Hot! hot! hot! says the worn and weary wayfarer on our streets as he plod his way to the noontide meal. It is in order to raise the wind at most any time.

Remember that the 5th day of August is almost here. Let every Republican see that his name is properly registered, and let him inquire if his friends and neighbors are also registered.

Who would not go in debt this hot weather and owe

'For a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade:"

if he had a palm leaf fan, a chunck of ice, some lemons, sugar and things?

"Take heed to your ways" is good advice, and when the sidewalks are plentifully supplied with the rinds of the luscious cantelope, one has to be very careful or he will have to pick himself up from the pavement.

Where is the Sound Railway? and the turnpike road? Will neither of them ever be completed? With proper facilities for going, and suitable and cheap places of entertainment at the Sounds, Wilmington would be almost depopulated these sultry nights.

Our article yesterday on the Work House cruelties produced a deep sensation in this community, and many expressions of thanks are made to the Post for unearthing the disgusting brutality practised by Superintendent Mathes on the helpless wretches under his charge.

We had hoped that when Merriam, the Sage of Brooklyn Heights, passed in his checks that we would not have had any more "heated terms," but we were simply mistaken, and we have to record that we are having a spell of the hottest weather now that the "oldest inhabitant" has ever known.

THE WORK HOUSE AFFAIR.—The Board of County Commissioners will hold a special meeting on next Wednesday, the 5th inst., to investigate the matter of the cruel treatment of the convicts confined at the Work House, as reported in the POST of yesterday. It is their intention to ventilate the matter fully.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Hewlett has been notified that about a month ago one of the convicts at the Work House who had been most cruelly "strung up" time and again, and the flesh of his thumbs cut through to the bone, (similar to the cases reported in the POST on yesterday) and who had on being released the last time from his torture, deliberately taken an axe and severed a thumb from his hand, and that in a very few days thereafter had suddenly died. This sudden death was never reported by the Superintendent Mathes, but under the circumstances the Coroner has determined to hold an inquest on Monday.

Remember Republicans, that if you are deprived wrongfullly of your right to register and vote, that the Law of the Congress of the United States provides heavy pains and penalties as punishment to those who prevent, hinder or obstruct you. Report all such cases immediately to the Wilmington POST and they will be looked after.

We understand that the Registrars appointed by the Legislature to open registration books and hold an election in this city for nine Aldermen, under what is best known as the Infamous City Charter Bill, will bring suit against the City of Wilmington for their pay for the services rendered on that occasion. The suits will be brought on Monday before Van Amringe, J. P.

LET US HAVE LIGHT!—If there ever was a greater humbug than another in this burg that needs "reform" it is the miserable stuff that is furnished to the citizens as an illuminating substance and called *gas*. It seems at times that the more burners one may have lighted, the more need of tallow dips to observe the same. Cannot something be done to help the matter?

FIRE.—A fire originated Friday night about 10 o'clock in a store located on Seventh near Walnut street. The store was the property of Mr. John L. Dudley and was worth about $300, which was partly covered by insurance.

The stock was owned by Mr. Robert C. Dudley and was valued at $150, which was also partly covered by insurance. The building and stock was totally destroyed.

CAPE FEAR LIGHT ARTILLERY.—We direct the attention of our readers this morning to the advertisement of the above organization, which appears in this issue, giving notice of a grand excursion to be given on Tuesday the 3rd of August next to Smithville and the Blackfish Grounds. A glance at the names of the gentlemen who compose the Committee of Arrangements will at once satisfy all that nothing will be left undone to make it a pleasurable affair. There will be no disappointment, as those of the excursionists who wish will certainly have an opportunity to go the Blackfish Grounds as advertised, and they can make their arrangements accordingly, and those who are afraid of seasickness can remain at Smithville and trip the light fantastic.

Let all go and enjoy themselves say we.

A DYING YELL.—The Goldsboro *Messenger* of Thursday goes into spasms in its shrieking to and calling on every body in the State to rush to the help of the dying democracy and save it from the devouring demon of Republicanism. It beseeches that no one should stand aloof—the *whole* conservative-democratic party who ever *did* vote—every old man—every young man—every middle-aged man—every body who has *any* influence—the *ladies* too, must come up to the help of the party to fight Republicanism with their resistless eloquence and winning smiles—all the wives to persuade husbands, mothers their sons, sisters their brothers, sweethearts their lovers, and allow no rest to be given until victory be gained. And then the boys and young men not yet of age must give good cheer to their seniors. But we must give the closing paragraph:

By all you hold dear, by the love you cherish for your wives, your mothers, your sisters, YOUR CHILDREN—for they are to live under this constitution about to be framed—by your unquenchable devotion to the old North State and your rights under her laws, by your stern, holy resolve under God, to transmit to your posterity the same glorious inheritance of freemen which your ancestors bequeathed to you—by all those inalienable rights which are the gift of God to man, we implore you to AROUSE, open your hands, your hearts, your purse, gird on your armor, look up your neighbors, and, together, as patriots, rush to the polls on Thursday the 5th day of August, and vote for the white men's candidate.

AN ACT.

To Enforce the rights of Citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people in any State Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or laws persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every such person and officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State, or the laws of any Territory, any act is or shall be required to [be] done by any citizen as a prerequisite to qualify or entitle him to vote, the offer of any such citizen to perform the act required to be done as aforesaid shall, if it fail to be carried into execution by reason of the wrongful act or omission aforesaid of the person or officer charged with the duty of receiving or permitting such performance or offer to perform, or acting thereon, be deemed and held as a performance in law of such act; and the person so offering and failing as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified, shall be entitled to vote in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had in fact performed such act; and any judge, inspector or other officer of election whose duty it is or shall be to receive, count, certify, register, report, or give effect to the vote of any such citizen who shall wrongfully refuse or omit to receive, count, certify, register, report or give effect to the vote of such citizen upon the presentation by him of his affidavit stating such offer and the time and place thereof, and the name of the officer or person whose duty it was to act thereon, and that he was wrongfully prevented by such person or officer from performing such act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person, by force, bribery, threats, intimidation, or other unlawful means, shall hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct, or shall combine and confederate with others to hinder, delay, prevent or obstruct any citizen from doing any act required to be done to qualify him to vote or from voting at any election as aforesaid, such person shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs, and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also for every such offence be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall prevent, hinder, control or intimidate, or shall attempt to prevent, hinder, control or intimidate any person from exercising or in exercising the right of suffrage, to whom the right of suffrage is secured or guaranteed by the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, by means of bribery, threats, or threats of depriving such person of employment or occupation, or of ejecting such person from rented house, lands or other property, or by threats of refusing to renew leases or contracts for labor, or by threats of violence to himself or family, such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if two or more persons shall band or conspire together, or go in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, with intent to violate any provision of this act, or to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise and enjoyment of any right or privilege granted or secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having exercised the same, such person shall be held guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court,—the fine not to exceed five thousand dollars, and the imprisonment not to exceed ten years,—and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to, and disabled from holding any office or place of honor, profit or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

The Philadelphia Times says that the State authorities quelled the mining troubles in Pennsylvania, and "that is what the authorities in the Southern States should be permitted to do in all cases of disorder." It adds "that the State should be allowed to choose its own remedial measures, and not have its just authority interfered with, nor its undoubted rights over-ridden, by Federal power." As a general rule this is true, but when the State authorities are in sympathy with the rioters, and the purpose is to defy and over-ride a law of the United States, as has been the case in the South, what then? Does not this liberal editor know that all the Democratic State authorities in the Southern States were in harmony with the Ku Klux and White League organizations, and closed their eyes to the operations of the banditti? Does it not know also that the mass of the white population of those States are so hostile to the enjoyment of their rights by the colored population, that every obstacle is thrown in their way, and that the Democratic official who should attempt to protect them, would soon be deprived of his place? If he does not know all this, then he is just obtuse enough to be a liberal editor. But a few weeks ago a colored man was driven out of a railroad car where he had an undoubted legal right to be, by the foulest abuse, and not only did the State authorities not interfere to protect him nor punish the offenders, but a leading paper in Savannah applauded the outrageous conduct of the Southern gentlemen who committed the offence, and boasted that it was a new way to defeat the civil rights act, thus showing that officers and people are combined in defying the law. When the State authorities neglect or refuse to exercise "its just authority," and "undoubted rights," is it not the paramount duty of the general government to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of the rights it has conferred upon them? If not, then the title of American citizen is of no value.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

The new editor of our Sunday cotemporary, the *Gazette*, who is announced as recently from Memphis, and who may, therefore, be presumed to understand the subject, in noticing our suggestion that the South should drive "into obscurity the whole brood of fire-eaters, whom she has heretofore fostered," says:

"Is not the *Chronicle* aware that what it calls 'the whole brood of fire-eaters', comprises the great body of the intelligent, educated men of the South, without whom, if represented in Congress or elsewhere at all, it must be by ignorant negroes or carpet-baggers, who are without good repute in the Northern States from which they migrated there? If that is the sole condition of perfect peace, then the condition is impossible and peace can never come."

As this does not tally with the assertions of the Georgia *Constitutionalist*, Memphis *Appeal*, and other Southern papers, we place it upon record. And we respond: Better for the peace of the country—better for the prosperity of the South—that she should be represented in Congress by "ignorant negroes," or even "carpet-baggers," than that those who led the South into rebellion, and are now reviving the pernicious doctrine of State Rights as understood at the South, should be again placed in a position where they can repeat the injuries and follies of the past. If the "great body of the intelligent, educated men of the South," are of this stamp, then is that section greatly to be pited, and her condition greatly to be deplored.—*Ex. exchange.*

Future of the South

Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, in a recent address at Kalamazoo said: "I have full faith that the time will yet come when we shall all be influenced by like national motive, seeking the like national ends, as one common brotherhood; and when the southerners will see, what most of us and many of them now see, that the result of the civil war, which they felt as a defeat and we as a victory (the abolition of slavery), will be there and everywhere recognized as a greater blessing and more advantageous to them than to us; that their final defeat was their greatest victory; that they have got rid of the great evils which retarded their prosperity, depraved and degraded their people, cramped their enterprise and checked their progress; that both races have been emancipated instead of one, and that we have fought the battle alike for both."

The absence of backbone in the democratic press grows more apparent every day. A few journals which were bold enough to lift up their voices in protest against the rag money mania in Ohio are now saying that platforms don't mean much any way and if Gov. Allen is elected on an inflation platform it will not have any influence on national politics. They have suddenly become enamored of the cry, "Men, not principles," and are shouting it right lustily. They will find out when the next presidential campaign opens, if they do not sooner, that the people are determined to have both principles and men, and that the party which disregards either one of these requisites will be set down hard on a back seat.

The South of the Future.

Terrible as have been the calamities of the war, the ultimate benefit will prove more than a compensation. In less than fifty years an extensive system of manufactures will be introduced into the Southern States. The industry of the people will spread over a broader field. They will make their own implements of labor, and at least manufacture cotton enough to supply their own fabrics. The South that was, and even now is, will largely disappear, and give place to a different South, more analagous to New England and the Northern States. Economically considered, the defeat of the rebellion was the best thing that could happen to the South. Had it succeeded, the thriftless system of coerced labor would have been perpetuated for a long time to come—*Columbia (S. C) Union-Herald.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOOD NEWS.

THE UNDERSIGNED Committee of arrangements, take pleasure in informing the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally that a

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION

Will be given under the auspices of the

CAPE FEAR LIGHT ARTILLERY

to Smithville and the Black Fish Grounds, on Tuesday the 3d day of August next.
Tickets for Gentlemen, ... $1 00
Tickets for ladies, ... 50
Children under 10 years of age, and servants accompanying families, free.

Those who attend may rest assured that the committee will spare no pains to make This excursion an enjoyable affair to all.

REFRESHMENTS SERVED ON BOARD AT CITY PRICES.

Boat will leave wharf at 8 o'clock.
The Committee reserve the right to reject all objectionable persons.
Positively no liquors allowed on board.
Tickets can be obtained at the Book, Jewelry and Drug Stores, and of the Committee.

WALTER G. McRAE,
R. W. PRICE,
H. G. FLANNER,
R. D. HARRIS,
W. H. GERKEN,
Committee.

July 25 3t Sun, Wed. and Sun

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Agents supplied at figures that defy competition for the same class of instruments. Try one. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9—6m

INSURANCE AGENCY
OF
JNO. W. GORDON.
$40,000,000 Assets Represented.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES:

Liverpool & London & Globe, England.
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Mobile Underwriters, Mobile.
Virginia Fire and Marine, Richmond.
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Southern Mutual, Richmond.
Old North State, Warrenton.
Penn, Philadelphia.
Home, Columbus, Ohio.
Amazon, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Also Managers, for North Carolina, of the METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, N. Y.

Good Agents wanted for Life and Fire Companies in all unoccupied territory. Office on Princess, between Front and Water streets.
July 9—3t WILMINGTON, N. C.

CARPENTER & MALLARD,

(SUCCESSORS TO)

J. S. TOPHAM & CO.

HORSE BLANKETS

THE

Largest and Cheapest Assortment of Trunks in the City,

SADDLES, OF ALL KINDS,

HARNESS, COLLARS,
SADDLE BLANKETS,
FEATHER DUSTERS,
HORSE BRUSHES,
CURRYCOMBS,
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
of all kinds,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
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New and beautiful designs. Agents wanted. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9—6m

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Any person, male or female, who has a little leisure time can procure a first class instrument at a greatly reduced price. Send send stamp for particulars. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9—6m

GO TO

ALLEN'S and purchase one of his EIGHT DAY CLOCKS. may 2—4f

Tonsorial--Removal.

E. ARTIS has purchased the stock and material of James Carraway and removed to the shop formerly occupied by him, in the basement of the Purcell House, where he invites his old friends and the public generally to call on him. Best workmen in the State employed, and Shaving, Hair Cutting and Shampooing done at the shortest notice. Try him. april 9—tf

ABSOLUTE DIVORCES OBTAINED from Courts of different States for desertion, &c. No publicity required. No charge until divorce is granted. Address,

M. BOUSE, Attorney,
794 Broadway, N. Y.
june 4-6m.

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Send for price list and list of testimonials. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9—6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD at the usual polling places on the first Thursday in August, 1875, in New Hanover county for the election of the following township officers, viz:

WILMINGTON TOWNSHIP—Seven Magistrates, one Township Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee.

FEDERAL POINT, MASONBORO, HARNETT AND CAPE FEAR TOWNSHIPS—Two Magistrates, one Clerk, one Constable and three School Committee each.

NEW HANOVER AND PENDER COUNTIES—Three Delegates to the Bi-ie Constitutional Convention.

S. H MANNING,
Sheriff of New Hanover County.
July 18-1w.

PLOTTS STAR ORGANS

Combine beauty durability and worth. Send for illustrated catalogue before buying. Address the manufacturer, EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N J July 9—6m

EDWARD PLOTTS' STAR PARLOR ORGAN

Surpasses in tone and power any Reed Organ heretofore manufactured in this country. It has been tested by many competent judges and

Gives UNIVERSAL Satisfaction.

By a skillful use of the stops, and of the patent knee swell, the music is adapted to the human voice, ranging from the softest flute like note to a volume of sound.

Unsurpassed by any Instrument.

The proprietor has noted carefully for many years the imperfections and needs of the reed instruments, and directed his practical experience to the correction of such imperfections, and his experiments have resulted in the production of a quality of tone which assimilates so closely to the

PIPE ORGAN QUALITY

That it is difficult to distinguish between the two. This instrument has

All the Latest Improvements,

And every organ is fully warranted. Large Oil Polish, Black Walnut, Paneled Cases that

WILL NOT CRACK OR WARP,

And forms in addition to a splendid instrument of music,

A BEAUTIFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE.

This organ needs only to be seen to be appreciated and is sold at EXTREMELY

LOW PRICES.

For Cash. Second hand Instruments taken in exchange.

Agents Wanted.

(Male or female,) in every county in the United States and Canada. A liberal discount made to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. where there is no agent for the Star Organs. Illustrated catalogue and price list free. Correspondence solicited. Address the manufacturer,

EDWARD PLOTTS,
Washington, N. J.
july 9—6m

THE

New Bern Weekly Times

AND REPUBLIC COURIER.

This paper is regularly issued every Saturday, and furnished to subscribers at $1 50 per year, in advance. It contains a large amount of reading matter, and is second to no weekly published in the State. In establishing this paper, the proprietors of the TIMES have incurred considerable expense for the purpose of presenting a first-class paper, and we are pleased to say it has received the encomiums and welcome of the farmers and others in all sections where introduced. Its circulation is rapidly increasing, and we shall continue to improve its columns, our motto being to give money's worth for money.

We present usually not less than 28 columns of choice reading matter in every issue.

Subscribe for it at once.

Sample copies will be sent to any address upon application by mail or otherwise. Advertising on liberal terms.

Address TIMES OFFICE,
New Berne, N. C.

1875. AGAIN! 1875.

LOUISVILLE WEEKLY

COURIER-JOURNAL

Continues for the present year its liberal arrangement, whereby, on the 31st of December, 1875, it will distribute impartially among its subscribers,

$10,000

in premiums, comprising twelve hundred useful and beautiful articles.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is a home-printed, live, wide-awake, progressive newspaper, bright and spicy paper.

No other paper offers such inducements to subscribers and club agents. Circulars with full particulars and specimen copies sent free on application.

Terms—$3 a year, and liberal offers to clubs. Daily edition $12 00.

Postage prepaid on all papers without extra charge.

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Pres. Courier-Journal Co., Louisville, Ky.

GO TO

ALLEN'S AND GET A CENTENNIAL CUT. May 2—4f

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY,
Editor and Proprietor.

J. J. CASSIDEY,
Associate Editor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1875.

Candidatee Opposed to Convention and Pledged to an Immediate Adjournment.

For Constitutional Convention.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY,
HON. DANIEL L. RUSSELL,
J. H. SMYTH, Esq.,
GEN. S. H. MANNING.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY,
HON. R. P. BUXTON,
J. C. BLOCKER, Esq.

CRAVEN COUNTY,
R. H. LEHMAN,
JOHN S. MANNIX.

LENOIR COUNTY,
RICHARD W. KING.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY,
OLIVER H. DOCKERY.

BLADEN COUNTY.
A. McDONALD.

WAKE COUNTY.
RICHARD C. BADGER,
ALEXANDER B. DAVIS.
MADISON C. HODGE,
JEREMIAH J. NOWELL.

WILKES COUNTY,
COL. T. J. DULA,
GEN. J. C. A. BRYAN.

BERTIE COUNTY.
F. W. BELL.

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.
W. P. MABSON,
A. McCABE.

FORSYTHE COUNTY,
W. H. WHEELER.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.
B. F. BULLOCK, JR.

MARTIN COUNTY.
J. J. MARTIN.

NASH COUNTY.
J. J. SHARP.

WARREN COUNTY.
J. W. THORNE.

Township of Wilmington.

FOR MAGISTRATES.

AT LARGE.
J. J. CASSIDEY,
J. C. HILL.

1ST WARD—HENRY BREWINGTON
2D WARD—S. VANAMRINGE,
3D WARD—W. H. MOORE,
4TH WARD—ALEX. SAMPSON,
5TH WARD—ANTHONY HOWE.

FOR CONSTABLE.
SOL. W. NASH.

FOR CLERK.
S. T. POTTS.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.
ALFRED HOWE,
A. H. MORRIS,
J. E. SAMPSON.

THE ELECTION LAW.

The Supreme Court of North Carolina, in its decision as rendered in the Wilmington City Case, declares very emphatically that section 2 of the Election Law of the State is unconstitutional and therefore void.

That Law says: "That when a voter is challenged at the polls, upon demand of any citizen of the State, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the election to require said voter, *before being allowed to vote*, to prove by the oath of some other person known to the judges the fact of his residence for thirty days previous thereto in the county in which he proposes to vote."

The Supreme Court says in reference to this law:

"If a man will swear that he has the qualifications, then HE CAN REGISTER AND VOTE, unless it can be proved against him that he is not entitled and in that case he can be rejected." * * The act is framed upon the idea of making the ballot as difficult as possible, indeed it makes it impracticable. * * It is a practical denial of the right to register and vote."

We warn all Registrars and Inspectors of Election that if they in any instance prevent a man from registering his name or from voting at the approaching election who may be legally entitled to register and vote, although he may not be able to prove by the oath of some other person known to the judges, the fact of his having conformed to these unconstitutional requirements, that the utmost rigors of the law will be enforced against them.

If any person should be disfranchised by a poll-holder on account of this unconstitutional law, let him communicate the facts at once to the Republican Executive Committee of his county or to the WILMINGTON POST, and the heavy hand of an outraged law will be brought to bear on the offender without delay.

John Morrissey has explained the whole matter to an interviewer from the West. He says Governor Tilden has nothing the matter with him, only he "has boils all over him;" that he "has $7,000,000 of money," and "has a great library in his house as big as my pool-room." "When he spoke of the books," says the interviewer, "his eyes were like the eyes of a Skye terrier whose head is fondled." John's literary tastes may come out yet.

Democrats say, "if Grant should run again he would not carry a single State." Why, then, should they oppose him?

Does every man who leases land know that an act was passed by the last Legislature making them practically slaves?

FUN IN SAMPSON.

Jim Leach will give one of his rare entertainments in Sampson very soon. It is gymnastic and pantomime. Jim can turn more somersaults in one jump than any man in the State. He spent his time for the first three years after the war in jumping and keeling, and his last was taken while he was a very decent Republican, but landed in his seat a Democrat, having gone head over heels twice. Jim can make up more faces than anybody. He can straddle wider and tear more coats and trousers. What distinguishes him most is his remarkable regard for truth and accuracy of statement. Jim will before closing sing "And are we sinners yet alive!" but he will not kiss the sisters as brother Robbins does.

JUDGE FOWLE ON CONVENTION.

We ask especial attention to the letter of Hon. Daniel G. Fowle of Raleigh, written last October, when the convention question was first broached. It is the utterance of a statesman. While we do not coincide with the writer in all his positions, nor arrive at the same conclusions as he by the same process of reasoning, we cannot withhold admiration from a gentleman who can, in this extremely partizan period, emancipate himself from the pressure of prejudices as Judge Fowle has done, and thrown around the discussion of public questions somewhat of fairness. There are thousands of persons in the State, not Republicans, if they would but speak, who hold opinions substantially like those of Judge Fowle—men who follow slowly and sadly and with oppressive forebodings in the lead of the crazed and partizan crowd. We have always thought it unfortunate that men like Judge did not ally themselves with with our party. Had it not been for that social tyranny set up in the south after the war, which entered alike into politics, religion and business, he, and thousands of others, would have done so. There are in fact thousands who have constantly acted among the so-called Democrats who agreed mainly with the Republicans, and who despised the low trickery, the vile calumnies and the mean-spirited illiberality of those who dictated to the Democrats. But we are not disposed to be critical. We thank him and others for taking a step toward liberal discussion and free thinking. That is certainly noble and portentous language when, alluding to the proposed requirement of a tax receipt before any citizen can vote, he says:—"the success of our [Democratic] party in 1876, is not a good reason for deviating from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments, which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our forefathers, because it would be establishing a precedent for tampering with the Constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, and Convention in North Carolina, would become as frequent as revolutions in Mexico." Brave and noble words!

Then he proceeds to say that "the people are well satisfied at being rid of the cumbersome and expensive old County Court system." This is one of the chief objects of the proposers of the Convention—to destroy the present system of town and county government, which saves to the people of the State more than $100,000 annually. Then he proceeds to arraign the Legislature which called the Convention of 1870, and portrays the disastrous results to its projectors, predicts that if a convention is again called the Republicans who became weak-kneed in 1874 will close into the ranks again and that many Democrats will join them—tells them that the "people were angry with our party" for calling the convention of 1870, and closes with language which is as significant as it is true: "Political daring is sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous would be suicidal."

But this good advice has not been heeded, and we are now in the midst of another canvass in which the rights of the people are in peril. Conspirators and traitors have again assailed the fortress from which they were repulsed. They will again meet the fate of conspirators against liberty.

Gov. Graham.

This artful dodger has issued an address to the people of Orange, in which he makes no points against the present constitution, and recommends no amendments. He says this:

"As to the objects for which the constitution is called, and the specific amendments which should be made, they are too numerous to be set forth in this address."

"They are too numerous." This is the stereotyped phrase of the schemers to destroy our present constitution. Under that general head will come the old ex. st. law, a poll tax receipt qualification for voters, a Democratic Supreme Court to reverse the homestead decision, and other things "too numerous to be set forth" in this article.

People of North Carolina, if you let Gov. Graham and his co-conspirators get control of the convention and make amendments "too numerous to be set forth" you will be bound hand and foot; your families deprived of their homesteads, and you of the right to vote unless you are a property holder. *Charlotte Observer.*

Opinions of Prominent Democrats on the Convention Question Read and Circulate.

In response to calls we lay before our readers the following letter from Judge Fowle on the Convention question:

RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1874.

Maj. John W Dunham:

SIR:—In reply to your letter asking my opinion in regard to the calling of a convention by the next General Assembly, for the purpose of amending the Constitution of North Carolina, I have to say:

That in my opinion a call of a Convention for the purpose indicated would be unwise, inexpedient and productive of great harm to the material interests of the State.

The defeat of the Conservative party in North Carolina in 1876 would be a public calamity. The defeat would, in my opinion, be insured if the proposed action is taken.

A very cursory examination of the Constitution and history of North Carolina will satisfy the enquirer, that of the two methods provided for amending the Constitution, to-wit: the legislative and conventional, the intention was, that for ordinary times, and for the correction of ordinary evils, it was thought wise by our fathers that the legislative mode should be adopted, and that the mode of amendment by the convention was only be resorted to when the exigency of the occasion was extreme, and was a substitute in a Democratic and Republican form of government for revolution, and was not to be exercised unless the emergency was great.

We find accordingly that after the adoption of the constitution of 1776, there was no convention of the people of North Carolina until the year 1835, except the conventions of 1788 and 1789 which were called for the purpose of ratifying the Federal constitution, and that since that time there has been no convention of the people, which has been called for the purpose of amending the constitution, and has actually done so until the year 1868.

The convention which was called in 1861 was for the purpose of taking North Carolina out of the Union, and the convention of 1866, being called under Presidential Proclamation, and its conclusions being repudiated by the people, are not to be considered in this connection.

The policy of the State then being well settled not to call a convention of the people except upon extraordinary occasions, is there anything in the political condition of the State that will justify such action at this time?

A very earnest and able advocate of the convention movement, in reply to an interrogatory from me as to the necessity for a convention, stated that he desired a convention in order that the constitution should be amended in three particulars:

1. Requiring the Judges of the Superior Court to rotate.

2. Disqualifying a person who has been convicted of an infamous crime from voting.

3. Requiring the poll tax to be paid as a qualification of a voter.

In regard to the first and second of these amendments, after considerable inquiry I am satisfied that they will meet with but very little opposition from either of the great political parties.

I have heard at least two of the Republican Judges express themselves in favor of the first proposed amendment, and one of them expressed it as his opinion that every member of the Judiciary would give his personal influence to the proposed amendment. As to the second, the mere introduction of the proposed amendment is enough to secure its passage before any Legislature that can now be elected, regardless of its political complexion.

As to the third proposed amendment, it is believed by many persons that its effect would be to diminish the Republican vote in the State several thousand votes, thereby insuring a Conservative triumph.

The proposed amendment itself is in my opinion a very good one, because the increased taxation that would be thus derived would greatly benefit the common schools of the State. But I do not believe that the vote would be materially diminished by its adoption, because in every well contested election the funds will be provided to pay the poll tax for such voters as cannot pay for themselves, and I will show before I get through that our elections in 1876 will necessarily be well contested by both of the great political parties.

But even if I should be mistaken in this, the success of our party in 1876 is not a good reason for deviting from the course of action in regard to constitutional amendments which has been sanctioned by the wisdom of our forefathers, because it would be establishing a precedent for tampering with the constitution whenever the exigency of a party required it, and conventions in North Carolina, would become as frequent as revolutions in Mexico.

In a very able letter, signed by W. A. Wright, Esq., and five other distinguished gentlemen, dated Oct. 22, 1874, the following expression is used:

"Suffice it to say then, that in almost every one of the many instances where the "Canby" constitution varies from the old constitution of our fathers the difference has been productive of unmixed evil. In our opinion the sooner we return to that old constitution the better it will be for the people of North Carolina, observing, of course, the changes rendered necessary by the war and its results. And we deem it proper to say here, in order to prevent any possible misunderstanding, that we believe no one contemplates, as no one ought to contemplate any change in regard to the Homestead Exemption, save such as will enlarge and render more secure that wise and beneficent provision. We deem it proper to say also that we believe no one contemplate any change in the constitution tending to impair the rights of the colored people."

To this broad assertion we respectfully enter our dissent.

There are several changes in the organic law, made by the convention of 1868, other than the exceptions made by these gentlemen, which, in my opinion, the people of North Carolina will not willingly yield—as for instance:

The election of the Judges by the people.

The abolition of the county courts and the election of county commissioners by the people.

There may be a considerable portion of our people, particularly in the Eastern section of the State, who would be glad to see the power taken from the Eastern negroes to elect Judges and county commissioners. So far as the election of Judges is concerned, the remedy is easy by electing Judges on a general ticket, but so far as county commissioners are concerned, I do not believe that the white people in the West are willing to delegate to the Legislature their right to elect magistrates, who shall elect county commissioners, and our people generally are well satisfied at being rid of the cumbersome and expensive old county court system.

But apart from all this, it would be a political blunder to call a convention.

In 1870 the people of North Carolina voted the Conservative ticket. Not a word was said about convention during the canvass. The Legislature was conservative by nearly two-thirds majority. Taking advantage of its majority, notwithstanding the warnings of many of our wisest leaders, a bill was passed submitting the question of calling a convention to the people. It was defeated by more than 9,000 majority. But more than this, of the delegates elected, a majority, I have been informed by a well posted friend, were Republicans.

The people were angry with our party and charged in many localities that we could not have carried the election in 1870 if our purpose had been avowed. It was regarded by many of the them as a fraud upon the people. Many members of the Legislature of 1870, who voted for the bill, would never have been elected if their constituents had been aware that they would have done so.

In 1872, it insured the defeat of Judge Merrimon for Governor, and worse than this, the failure to carry North Carolina paralyzed the opposition to Grant, and his re-election was due more to the result in North Carolina in August, than to any other cause.

In 1876, there will be another great contest for the Presidency.

Pennsylvania, by the change of its State election from October to November, is no longer the Keystone State.

North Carolina has the doubtful honor of being the Keystone State in that controversy. Every effort will be made by both parties to carry the State.

Require the poll tax to be paid in advance and it will be —— by many from beyond the limits of the State. Every voter that can be induced to go to the polls will be carried there. And if North Carolina falters we will have four years more of Republican rule at Washington.

The advocates of the convention insist that although it may be inexpedient as a party measure, it is right in itself. If inexpedient, it is because it is unpopular. If unpopular, it will fail. Failure will not benefit, but greatly injure our party. Besides there is no moral question of right or wrong involved, and if inexpedient, it is politically wrong. My deliberate judgment is, that if this convention scheme is passed, that the Republicans who voted with us in August last will return to the Republican party, and many conservatives will, I fear accompany them.

Political daring is sometimes the best policy, but to renew an experiment which has already proved so disastrous, would be suicidal.

DANIEL G. FOWLE.

The Hills and Prestons

It is unfortunate that the promised era of good feeling is seriously marred by the fiery utterances of a few blatant Southern malcontents. The Prestons and Hills have too much of the old feeling within their hearts to behave decently.

Mr. D. H. Hill represents the northern district of Georgia in Congress. The slave population was never large in that section, and some little loyalty to the flag existed there when the war broke out. But we fear very little is left there now. Hill's majority was overwhelming, and he is probably talking for home effect when he declares "if we must have war; if we cannot preserve the constitution and constitutional government by the ballot; and if folly and wickedness, if inordinate love of power shall decree that America must save her constitution by blood, let it come; I'm ready."

To call Mr. Hill a first class idiot would be using language altogether too mild to properly characterise him.

It is but a short time since he and his brother rebels were doing their level best to destroy the constitution by the shedding of blood. The sublime impudence with which this unhung wretch now talks of saving the constitution is cool for these sultry days of July. The South will do itself immense injury if it continues to listen to such bluster. The returning era of good feeling which of late has given promise of better and brighter days than the South has known for fifteen years, cannot countanance such utterances. It is for the Southern people themselves to stamp the Hills and Prestons. It matters very little what a few frightful ghosts of the lost cause may shriek out during their nocturnal visits, provided the masses themselves put the seal of condemnation upon them. Indeed, these performances afford excellent opportunity for the Southern people to give expression to their realsentiments. And we trust they will not fail to let the country know whether they sympathize with these brawling fellows, who have not yet got quite enough of the war, or with that true and manly element of the Confederacy which accepts the situation in good faith and is doing its share to remove all traces of the conflict. The matter is of vital importance to the South, and the lines of demarkation cannot be too rigidly drawn nor too soon.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The democratic party in Pennsylvania is beginning to manifest activity in preparing for the State Convention, which will be held at Erie on September 2. The important question is, whether the Convention will declare in favor of hard money, or will adopt the Ohio rag baby into the family. There are many inflationists in Pennsylvania and a wide division of opinion.

Read, Remember and Circulate.

We present this week to our readers certain resolutions on the convention, which the Republican members of the Legislature asked should be incorporated into the bill calling the convention. But the Democrats, numbering more than two-thirds of the Legislature, voted these restrictions down, and were determined that the hands of the convention should not be tied, thus exposing these important provisions of the constitution, upon the existence of which depend the peace, welfare and future prosperity of the people, to the knife of the convention, even to the hazard of their destruction.

It will be seen from this record, that Dr. W. H. Wheeler was one of our most active members, and true to the safety and interests of the people; and that he is a true man, shrinking not from his duty in any emergency.

We earnestly ask the patient and careful attention of the people to these votes. And let them *resolve* to vote for no man who is not pledged to hand back to the people the constitution unchanged, and to adjourn the convention the first day of the meeting, saving thousands of dollars of expense, and the constitution itself from destruction.

Dr. Wheeler moved an amendment declaring that the convention shall not amend the constitution so as "to require the payment of taxes as a *qualification to vote.*" Every democrat voted against the motion—showing that it is their purpose to make the right to vote depend on the production of the tax receipt. So that, if the tax payer should loose his tax receipt or a democratic sheriff by contrivance, hinder or delay a person from paying his tax until after the election, he is deprived of his vote.

Dr. Wheeler moved to amend as follows: "Nor shall said convention *increase* the number of Supreme or Superior Court Judges." Rejected. Every democrat voting against it.

Why? Because they think to get the control of the State by this convention, and intend to reserve the right to *increase* the Judges, to make fat places for the hungry pack of briefless lawyers who have been barking at the new constitution since its adoption.

Dr. Wheeler moved an amendment, forbidding the convention from abolishing the late amendment of the constitution relieving the State from taking the census, which saves some $100,000. Every democrat voted against the amendment. They wanted a *chance* to fatten some one hundred seedy democrats out of the Treasury.

Dr. Wheeler moved an amendment, forbidding the convention from abolishing the late amendment of the constitution, which requires that the Legislature should be elected only every two years instead of yearly. Rejected.—Every democrat voting against the amendment.

This shows they do not intend to cut themselves off from the right to make their yearly raid on the Treasury, abstracting therefrom some quarter of a million of dollars annually.

Dr. Wheeler moved an amendment prohibiting the convention from requiring the payment of a poll tax. Every democrat voted against it. Has any political party ever existed in this country that has shown such a contempt for laboring men as this modern ku-klux democracy?

Dr. Wheeler moved an amendment forbiding the convention from taking away the right under the constitution of the Legislature to exempt from taxation $300 of the necessaries of life. Rejected. Every democrat voting against it.

Dr. Wheeler moved to forbid the convention from restoring the office of Superintendent of Public Works. Every Democrat voted against the motion. This shows a purpose to give the convention the right to restore this office so as to provide some faithful Democrat with a fat office, when they get into power.

Dr. Wheeler moved to restrict the convention from repealing that portion of the constitution relieving the Legislature from the obligation to levy taxes to pay any part of the public debt. Every Democrat voted against the motion. They wished to reserve the right to provide for Democratic bond holders to make a raid on the Treasury.

Dr. Wheeler moved to forbid the convention from creating an office of Code Commissioner. Rejected. Every Democrat voting against the motion. Showing a purpose to re-establish this office for some Democrat, as they did in the appointment of Judge Battle Commissioner to revise the laws.

Dr. Wheeler moved the following amendment:—"Nor shall said convention abolish Sec. 2 of Art. IX of the Constitution," which makes it the duty of the Legislature to provide a uniform system of Public Schools, with tuition free to all. Rejected. Every Democrat voting against it. This shows their hostility to free schools.

Dr. Wheeler moved an amendment forbidding the convention from abolishing the Sec. 3 of Art. IX of the constitution, which makes it obligatory on the County Commissioners to have free schools in every township for at least *four* months in the year. Every Democrat voted against the amendment. This shows that the Democratic party, which has been voted in North Carolina for opposing free schools, are justly suspicioned of combining with the Roman Catholics to destroy all free schools.

Dr. Wheeler moved to strike out in Sec. 4, line 39, of the act calling the convention, the words "until the same shall be ratified." Every democrat voted against striking out.

These words give the right to the convention to *create* any office, including the judges of the Supreme Court, who have decided that the Homestead law is constitutional and valid, and to fill them with their own bitter partizan lawyers who it will not be denied, were generally opposed to the Homestead, and denounced the Supreme Court for sustaining it.

Dr. Wheeler moved to strike out in Sec. 4, lines 54 and 55 of the convention bill, the words "Or convene the Generally Assembly," which authorizes the convention to call an *extra session* of the Legislature. Rejected. Every democrat voted against striking out. So anxious were they to rob the Treasury of another hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the expenses of the convention, that this Legislature, calling the convention, requires the convention to call together again the self-same Legislature, in *violation* of that clause of the constitution which confers alone on the Governor the right to call an extra session of the Legislature.

Dr. Wheeler moved an amendment, forbidding the convention from enjoying the uncivilized and savage practice of "branding, whipping and cropping for crime." Every democrat voted against this amendment. Showing that one purpose of this convention is to inflict these brutal punishments and turn the culprit loose to prey on society again, instead of confining him in a Penitentiary, which he is made to work and support himself and society is relieved of his depredations.

Dr. Wheeler moved to *forbid* the convention from striking from the constitution Sec. 4 of the Bill of Rights, which "*denies the right of secession*," and declares that "every attempt to dissolve the Union should be resisted with the whole power of the State." Every democrat voted against this restriction on the Convention. This proves that they still adhere to their doctrine of secession, which brought ruin on the country, and a settled purpose to leave their hands united, to assert this infer-doctrine again, when they are beaten at the ballot-box in some important election, as they did in the Presidential election of 1860.

Mr. Candler moved an amendment to prohibit the convention from striking out of the Constitution, Sec. 24 of the Bill of Rights, which declares:—"That the privileges of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended." Every Democrat voted against this restriction on the convention. This proves conclusively that they intend to reserve the right to establish a military despotism, as they did in the days of the confederacy.

Mr. Candler moved an amendment, forbidding the convention from striking Section 10 of the Bill Rights out of the Constitution, which declares:—"That all elections ought to be free." Rejected. Every Democrat voting to allow the convention to strike out of the Constitution that clause which is sacred to the cause of liberty. No person who has given countenance to the ku klux, as is generally the case with the Democracy, should be trusted in such a convention.

Mr. Dula moved an amendment to the bill calling the convention:—"That the question of convention or no convention should be submitted to a vote of the people." Every democrat except two, voted against the amendment. This shows a settled purpose with the Democratic party to force on the people a convention without telling them what it is, for, in violation of what has been the universal usage in this State for one hundred years past, with the exception of the secession convention in 1861, forced by this same secession democracy on the people against their will.

Will reflecting men of any party, who have families or property to protect, and who desire to see peace and quiet restored to our torn and shattered country, vote for men who countenance these revolutionary measures, which must seriously endanger, if not destroy, the peace of the country?—*Winston, N. C. Sentinel.*

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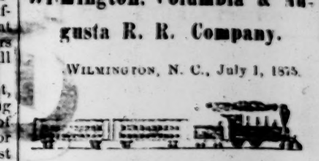
GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 1, 1875.



CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Sunday, July 4th, the following schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS AND PASSENGER TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington	6.25 P. M
Leave Florence	12.20 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	4.15 A. M
Arrive at Augusta	8.45 A. M
Leave Augusta	4.15 P. M
Leave Columbia	8.15 P. M
Leave Florence	1.10 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.10 A. M

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take this train, leaving Wilmington at 6.25. p. m.

Day Passenger Train Daily (except Sunday)

Leave Wilmington	6.30 A. M
Arrive at Florence	12.05 P. M
Leave Florence	12.45 P. M.
Arrive at Wilmington	6.22 P. M.

Connects at Florence with N. E. trains for Charleston, and with Freight Train with Passenger Coach attached for Columbia Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Through Freight Train Daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington	1 55 P. M
Arrive at Florence	1 40 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	9 00 A. M
Leave Columbia	5.30 P. M
Leave Florence	4.00 A M
Arrive at Wilmington	3.00 P. M

Local Freight Trains, with Passenger Coach attached, leave Wilmington Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6.30 A. M., and arrive at Wilmington Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.30 P. M.

Passengers for Charleston, Columbia and Augusta and beyond, should take Night Express Train from Wilmington.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta;

JAMES ANDERSON,
July 9-tf Gen. Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
Wilmington, N. C., June 8, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after June 9th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, Sundays excepted, at	7.35 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	11.45 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	1.53 P. M
Arrive at Weldon at	3.40 P. M
Leave Weldon daily at	10.05 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	11.41 A. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	1.55 P. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.05 P. M

EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at	6.30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	5.30 A. M
Arrive at Weldon at	6.00 A. M
Leave Weldon daily at	7.00 P. M
Arrive at Rocky Mount at	9.30 P. M
Arrive at Goldsboro at	12.25 A. M
Arrive at Union Depot at	6.30 A. M

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Acquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Acquia Creek route. Tullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train.

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5.00 A. M. and arrive at 1.40 P. M

JOHN F. DIVINE,
Sept. 1 tf General Sup't.

SUMMER EXCURSION TICKETS VIA CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

THE TRAVELING PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that

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June 3—6

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1875.

All communications for the State Republican Executive Committee should be addressed to Thomas B. Keough, Chairman, care of F. M. Sorrell, Secretary, Raleigh, N. C.

Notice to Republicans.

ROOMS REP. STATE EX. COM.
NATIONAL HOTEL.
Raleigh.

Chairman of Congressional District and County Executive Committees will please forward immediately a complete list of the names of members of their committees with post office address.

Chairman will also send in applications for speakers, giving time and place for holding meetings.

All persons throughout the State opposed to Convention, will please correspond freely with the State Committee on all matters relating to the Convention and election.

THOMAS B. KEOGH,
Chairman.

F. M. SORRELL, Secretary.

To the Voters of Nash County.

GENTLEMEN:—You are required by act of the last Legislature to vote on the 1st Thursday in August for a delegate to a State Convention, to convene in Raleigh on the 6th of September.—The object of that convention is to change the present constitution, or making a new one, and is fraught with the deepest interest to you and demands your gravest consideration; because it directly affects the rights and liberties of every citizen in our State

You have been told that our present constitution is not adapted to our wants nor suited to our habits and customs. You have witnessed its working, and notwithstanding the obstacles, checks and clogs its opponents have thrown in the way, the masses of our people, the toiling men of our State have been greatly benefitted, elevated and placed in situations far better than they ever were under the old constitution with its discriminating clauses in favor of the property holders, and its cruel penalties.

Under the workings of our present constitution our people have rapidly advanced in prosperity and educational improvements. There is, therefore, no grounds for any complaint or any real cause for incurring the enormous expense of a State Convention to remould the organic law of the State. But you are told that great changes are necessary, and to quiet the minds of the people, upon the momentous question of changing the constitution, the Legislature prescribed an oath for the delegates to take, restricting them in their action touching certain important clauses. This oath, so far as it is concerned, is a mere clap trap to deceive the unsuspecting working man, and those who do not make themselves familiar with the many political schemes concocted by the leaders of parties in order to succeed in obtaining positions with fat salaries, and manipulating plans by which to get their friends into positions they could never get by the suffrage of the people.

Gentlemen: you know that when these delegates are elected they are clothed with all the power you possess as a sovereign people, and may change, make or unmake the constitution at will. The Legislature has no authority to prescribe rules or restrict them in their action. Suppose when they got to Raleigh they declare their unwillingness to take the oath? Where do the people derive power to compel them to do so? Are they not then unrestricted and unlimited as to what action they may be disposed to take in altering the constitution? The constitutional mode of calling a convention is first to submit to the people whether they want one or not. If this had been done, and such restrictions as the people desired embodied when they voted. If they voted to call a convention then the restrictions would be binding. It is not so in this call. The Legislature, the creature of the convention has imposed upon the people to vote only for delegates. They have no voice to shape the action of the delegates after they are elected. The course pursued in 1834 was to submit to the people whether they want one or not. If this had been done, and such restrictions as the people desired embodied when they voted—if they voted to call a convention then the restrictions would be binding. It is not so in this call. The Legislature, the creature of the convention, has imposed upon the people to vote only for delegates. They have no voice to shape the action of the delegates after they are elected. The course pursued in 1834 was to submit to the people whether they would call a convention or not. They called a convention and voted to restrict the delegates. It was binding because the people in their sovereignty restricted them.

You know that many of the Democratic leaders admit the oath is of no force. Well, if it is of no force and it is so admitted, it is very plain that it will not bind any delegate who chooses to pass it over. It will not have any weight in any part of their action.

Do you want the Homestead law, which enables any man, poor or rich, to have a home for his family abolished? Do you want the law giving your wives the right to hold property revoked? Do you want the old casa law imprisonment for debt, the odious whipping post pillory and stocks re-established? These relics of barbarism which fasten a stigma upon the victim to the latest posterity—upon the State, and an insult to true civilization. Good school and houses of correction maintained instead, would show to the civilized world that we were advancing in the scale of being, instead of retrogating. Have not the Democratic leaders opposed the Homestead, and declared it unconstitutional and that it ought not to bar the collection of old debts. They tell you the convention will not interfere with it or the Lien law. Why because it will not require it to do so to do away with both these laws. They have only to get a Supreme Court of Democratic Judges who will decide them unconstitutional and they are no longer any force. Do you want the election of Judges and county officers taken from the people and these officers appointed by the Legislature? Do you want qualified suffrage and a landed representation only? That is, so many acres to qualify a man for the Commons, and so many acres to qualify a man for the Senate. These discriminations were unjust and ill adapted to the advancement of the people we all joined together in 1852 and voted them out of the old constitution. Let us not go back on ourselves but move forward in the cause of perfect liberty to the citizens. The rich have power enough through their riches, the poor hard working men have but little power at best. The field for them should be widened not closed up. Let the poor man have more liberty, he is powerless with all he can get. He is not the man that stirs up wars and revolutions. It is the leading men who enjole the poor into difficulties. But abolish the Homestead and then those holding old claims will bring suit and collect every dollar under the sheriff's hammer, now bared by the Homestead. What a time for courts, a fleece for the lawyers, but oh! what ruin would it bring upon the poor debtors.

This whole movement is a pet scheme to bring about litigation, that the Shylocks of the land may buy up the property at reduced rates and reduce the workingmen of the country to a state of peasantry day laborers. Do you want the old County Court system again at a a cost to your county of over $2,000 a year, when the present Township system costs less than two-thirds of that amount? Do you want your courts controled, and governed by the members of the bar, by rules enforced to compel every citizen to employ counsel to make every little petition they may need, and a rule of fees at high rates for every bond, bill, deed or will that they write. Under the present system every man can act in these matters for himself. Letters of Administration can now be obtained the day after the demise of a man; under the old system it was generally three months before Letters of Administration could be obtained unless you employed counsel. By an estimate made, the present system of our county government is cheaper to the people of the State by nearly half million yearly than the old system. Why change it then? The Democratic leaders believe it is cheaper. Gov. Graham and others advocated the abolition of the old County Court system. They now, for party fealty sake go back on their former opinions. Such men are not safe to trust with making a constitution. But again, the Federal Constitution forbids the State to pay any debts contracted in aid of the rebellion. It is silent on county debts contracted for supplies. It is possible that these debts will be resuscitated and the people taxed to pay them. These debts in your county amount to over forty thousand dollars. Are you willing to be taxed to pay them? If so vote to change the constitution. It also forbids the denial or abridgment of the rights of the people to vote for their judicial officers upon pains and penalties.

Do you want another conflict with the Federal Government? Revolutionary movements like the one now proposed, have caused trouble in several of the reconstructed States. If you would avoid such in our State and seek only to maintain unity of interest and harmony with the fundamental principles of our National Government, leave the constitution like it is. We are now doing well, and are presenting some show of harmony and identity with the principles of freedom for the laboring people of our country. Let us then "let well enough alone" and learn wisdom from the past, and build ourselves up, instead of pulling our fortunes down.

The soreheads who are never content with anything, complained, and in 1873 the Constitution was changed in eight separate clauses. The friends of that movement told you then that the State debt could never be adjusted without those changes. Have you seen any beneficial results from these changes? The State debt still hangs, and will until wiser men take hold of it and compromise it, fund it or levy a tax to pay it. Those changes were in fact trivial, but were made in order to pave the way for more important ones, which they seek now to make. The legal men of the State live by the law. The people have to pay the expense of litigation. It was through this influence the call for convention was made. This is evidenced by the fact that the candidates selected by the friends of convention are mostly lawyers. It looks as if it was the lawyers' convention. The people, the toiling men of the State, have had no voice in calling it. If they had been consulted and left to their own choice no convention would now be on the tapis. The leaders of this movement do not tell you what they want to do with the constitution. The address issued by the Democratic Executive Committee gives you no light as to their real designs. They mystify and cover up what they intend to do. They do not intend to tell the people what changes they are going to make in the constitution. They know if they were to do so the mass of the people would spurn the whole movement, and they would fail in their schemes of political aggrandizement.

But, gentlemen, if they succeed in getting a majority of the delegates elected they will not ask you what sort of a Constitution is best adapted to your wants, but it will be, how shall we frame it so as to give to the few the power of ruling and governing the many? How shall we arrange it to control the toiling men of our State? You, gentlemen will feel the effects of their work in your pockets, upon your rights and liberties, and your children will feel it after you.

The last Legislature was elected upon principles of retrenchment and reform. They spent one hundred and seven thousand dollars of the public moneys and did nothing to relieve you, as they promised, of heavy taxes. They passed the Convention bill, and provided in it to convene again if the Convention measure proved successful. They did this in the face of the amended clause of the Constitution limiting us to biennial sessions. They "[illegible] the stream," and got two sessions out of one, with their eyes open, virtually making the amendment a nullity in this case. Now add, if you please, the expense of the Legislature calling the Convention to the extra session and then add the cost of the Convention, and you will see that they have in that event increased the public debt about four hundred thousand dollars, which the people are to pay by taxation. I ask, are you willing to be taxed to pay such useless expense? But, you may take this as a fair illustration of their economy and retrenchment. Their reform is yet to come, and it will doubtless be developed when the Constitution is changed to suit them. It is Democratic policy to keep the laboring classes in ignorance in order to serve their purposes of self-aggrandisement. This policy was closely adhered to before the rebellion, hence public schools were never fostered, and the lancless were trained up without education.—They were cajoled, flattered and led to support measures which bound the shackles of ignorance closer and closer every year. At the close of the rebellion these fetters were broken and the people breathed free and enjoyed true liberty, having the chains thrown off. In order to maintain freedom for themselves and their children the present Constitution was framed, giving to all men equal rights before the law. Under it now there is no obstacle, check or hindrance to the poorest man's son rising to prominence if he will. It works well for all classes and conditions of our people.

In changing it they may render it much more defective than it now is, and it may have to be changed again. It may be changed so as to give all the power of the State Government into the hands of the few, and deprive the many of any voice in the affairs of the State. It may be made so as to afford high schools for the property holders and no schools for the non-property holders. They may so change as to vest the legislative privilege in the hands of the rich, and take all such privilege from the poor man. They may enter into it clauses by which they may enact such laws a were enacted in 1865-6. The Democratic legislatures then passed such laws as these: A laborer failing to obey orders from employer or agent was deemed impudent and for this offence had to pay a fine of one dollar. For lost time, except sickness, twenty-five cents for every hour. For absence from home without leave he had to pay a fine of two dollars. And if any enticed away a laborer, upon the conviction of the person, he was fined five hundred dollars and imprisoned twelve months—one or both, at the discretion of the court. And if the laborer refused to work for three consecutive days where he was employed, he was reported to a justice, who compelled him to labor on roads, levees, and other public work, without pay, until he consented to return to his work with his employer. These are some of the outcroppings of Democratic legislation immediately after the rebellion, and these are not the tenth of such legislation as was inaugurated to compel the laboring classes to occupy the position of menials.

The nullifying of such legislation is what incensed them so greatly against free Constitutions, and accounts for their calling our Constitution the "Carby Concern." Acting as the military commandant, he issued orders preventing the execution of many such laws upon the laboring people. The Federal Government would never have admitted us as rehabilitated citizens with such odious, oppressive and cruel laws hanging over the working people of our State. And, gentlemen, such laws as these would now be in force had not the Federal Government, the guarantor of and great protector of its citizens, created every man, irrespective of condition, a freeman, with equal rights before the law. It was through its power we obtained free constitutions in the South. Let us ever hold fast to such constitutions. They tell you of the freedman's influence, and that social equality is aimed at, and that this element will hold offices, judgships, and so on. This cant is only to arouse your prejudices. They do not believe it themselves. If so why do they complain at the freedman for not voting the Democratic ticket. They are as proud of that element where it is allied with their party as the Republicans, and more so. They do everything in their power to win the colored man over to Democratic principles. They told you the things before the war. None of their prophecies have been fulfilled, nor will they ever be in regard to colored supremacy. Under our present form of government the majority govern. Their object is for the minority to control. They desire to erect in our country an odious aristocracy, which will trample in the dust the rights and liberties of the toiling people, the bone and sinew—that class of men from whom we derive all our good and all our wealth.

In conclusion, gentlemen, if you would be free, and hand down to your children the priceless boon of liberty, vote in this election for the man who is opposed to changing the Constitution.

Your fellow-citizen,
S. FOUNTAIN.

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july 2-tf

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Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18, 1875.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER JULY 18TH, 1875, the Trains will be run over this Railway as follows:

Eastern Division.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAINS—DAILY—[Sundays excepted.]

Leave Wilmington at	3.00 P. M
Arrive in Charlotte	5.30 A. M
Leave Charlotte	4.15 P. M
Arrive in Wilmington	7.00 A. M

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS—DAILY—[Sundays excepted.]

Leave Wilmington at	6.10 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte at	9 00 P. M
Leave Charlotte at	7.00 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington at	9.45 P. M

Western Division.

Leave Charlotte at	6.00 A. M
Arrive at Buffalo for Shelby at	10.00 A. M
Leave Buffalo at	12.00 M
Arrive at Charlotte at	4.00 P. M

Connections.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon, and Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroads; Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers, and the River Boats Fayetteville.

Connects at Charlotte with North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad

Thus supplying the whole West, Northwest and Southwest with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

S. L. FREMONT,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent.
dec 12 tf

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond and Danville, Richmond and Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE,
In effect on and after Tuesday, April 27th, 1875.

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Charlotte	9 24 P. M	8 20 A. M.
" Air Line J'nct'n	9 39 "	8 50 "
" Salisbury	11.48 "	10.59 "
" Greensboro	2 30 A. M.	1.35 P. M.
" Danville	5 44 "	4 05 P. M.
" Dundee	5 56 "	4.13 "
" Burkeville	8 55 "	7.36 "
Arrive at Richmond	2.22 P. M.	11.17 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXPRESS
Leave Richmond	1.38 P. M	5.08 A. M.
" Burkeville	4.52 "	8.35 "
" Dundee	10.33 "	1.17 P. M.
" Danville	10.42 "	1.21 "
" Greensboro	2 50 A. M	4.35 "
" Salisbury	4.31 "	6.15 "
" Air Line J'nct'n	7.05 "	8.39 "
Arrive at Charlotte	7 15 A. M.	8 47 "

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Greensboro'	2.15 A. M	.....
" Co. Shops	3 58 "	.....
" Raleigh	7 88 "	.....
Arrive at Goldsboro'	10 05 A. M.	.....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	
Leave Goldsboro'	5.00 P. M	.....
" Raleigh	7.12 "	.....
" Co. Shops	11.57 "	.....
Arrive at Greensboro'	1.15 "	.....

North Western N. C. R. R
(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro	4.30 P M
Arrive at Salem	8.13 P M
Leave Salem	9.20 A M
Arrive at Greensboro	11.15 A M

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.52 p. m. connects at Greensboro with the North bound train, making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points east of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to or from points North or South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.

On Sundays a passenger Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrives at Burkville 12 45 p m, leave Burkville 4 35 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7.58 a. m.

No Change of Cars between Charlotte and Richmond, 282 Miles.

For further information address

S. B. ALLEN,
General Ticket Agent,
Greensboro, N. C

T. M. R. TALCOTT
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R. T. FULGHUM, Editor.
june 11—tf Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

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General Freight Department,

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F. W. CLARK, General Freight Agent.
april 1-tf

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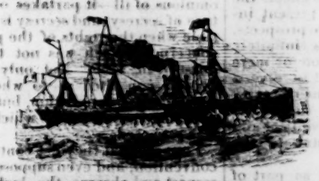

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THE, WILMINGTON POST,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY, JULY 25, 1875.

Address to the People of Cumberland County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The undersigned have been solicited by many of you who are opposed to radical changes in the State Constitution to allow our names to be announced as candidates for seats in the approaching Convention. We have yielded to this solicitation, for we are ourselves opposed to the convention movement and desire to preserve the constitution from spoliation.

The business of making and changing their constitution belongs emphatically to the people—the whole people. All are interested in it—high and low, rich and poor, those in official station and those in private life. It affects the interests of all alike—their present interests as well as their future prospects. A subject so important is infinitely above and beyond the region of mere party politics, and any effort to give a convention movement a mere party bias is reprehensible and should be discouraged, for it indicates sinister and selfish purposes, detrimental to the public good.

It is not as partisans, but as part of the people, having a common interest with you all, that we desire to address you. One of us, you are aware, occupies the position of Judge of the 5th Judicial District. This circumstance does not affect his identity of interest with you all. He is no less one of the people because they have made him a Judge. His position indeed debars him from meddling in the politics of the day and he has strictly observed the proprieties of his position in this respect, but it does not exempt him from the responsibilities of citizenship, or authorize him to withhold his services, if desired by his fellow citizens, in assisting at a constitutional convention.—This was the view of the good people of the State in 1835, who were of the opinion that experience in any department of government was desirable in such an assembly, and they asked for and obtained the services of two of their Judges, William Gaston and Joseph J. Daniels; and of their Governor, David L. Swain—all of whom were members of the convention which met that year.

The Constitution as it now stands is framed in the interests of the whole people of the State, its broad shield is spread over us all, and protects all alike. While it is safe we all feel safe, but let it be put in jeopardy and we all feel insecure, for no one can tell what will follow or where will be the end.

The convention has been called without consulting you and contrary to your wishes, but must needs assemble; you cannot prevent that now; still it is in your power yet to take measures for the preservation of the constitution by intrusting it for safe keeping, and if needs be, for amendment, into the hands of friends, and not of its enemies.

Our present constitution contains certain wise and popular provisions which were not contained in the old, which have now become familiar and dear to the people, and which political aspirants dare not openly assail. We refer to

The homestead and personal property exemption;

Mechanics' and laborers' lien law;

Rights of married women;

Taxation according to value;

Restriction upon creating State debt;

Equity of taxation between land and polls;

No imprisonment for debt;

No educational or property qualification for office or voter.

These, together with other valuable provisions not named, can only remain secure so long as they are kept beyond the reach of revolutionary reactionists. It is true that the Legislative act calling the convention professes to restrict that body by the imposition of an oath upon its members from interfering with the provisions above named—a tardy acknowledgment, by the way, of the excellence of these provisions and a marked tribute to their merit—but we already see that leading presses in favor of the convention movement scout the idea of the validity of any such requirement and argue that it be disregarded. Suppose a majority of the members, when assembled, refuse to put on the legislative muzzle, what becomes of it, and of what use will it be? Of course, if we are elected as your delegates, we intend to take the required oath, and to observe the restrictions, for our purpose is to preserve and not to destroy; but who will answer for the destructionists?

The legislative act which called the convention of 1835 required that the question of convention or no convention should first be submitted to the people and voted on in the affirmative before an election should be held for delegates. Moreover, the propositions for amendments were distinctly stated in the act itself; and the people were plainly informed in advance, by a section of the act, that a vote for "convention" would be construed to mean an assent to the propositions, and a vote for "no convention" would mean a dissent to the same. Hence it was that Judge Gaston, then on the Supreme Court Bench, who was elected a delegate, very reasonably argued that while the Legislature had indeed no authority to impose an oath upon the members of the convention, yet as the people had voted for convention and then delegated to it, they had ratified the act and made it their own, and their delegates were bound to take the oath it prescribed. Unfortunately, in the present convention movement, the sanction of the people has not been obtained—they have not been even asked to say by their vote whether they desired a convention or not, but they have been peremptorily ordered to elect delegates. So the imposition upon the delegates of an oath to obey orders is the act solely of the Legislature, without any warrant from the people, expressed or implied; and herein, we apprehend, may be found the loophole of escape from taking the obligation, should the majority be averse to it. There is indeed great danger that means will be devised either to disregard or evade the legislative restrictions, which deference to the people caused to be inserted in the act.

This convention movement has been persisted in and forced through in spite of every protest, although it was well known that the people at large were opposed to it, and that their members of Congress had advised against it earnestly. It was against your wishes, fellow-citizens, of the county of Cumberland—in spite of the opposition of your members in the last General Assembly and the remonstrances of your press—that this objectionable measure has been put on foot. Speak out your wishes once more in regard to this matter. If others have yielded, we will not yield; and if, in August next, you confide to us the sacred trust of representing you, no threat shall frighten us—no blandishment seduce us—from representing you faithfully.

The clamorers for Convention do not themselves agree upon what changes shall be made in the constitution, and none are indicated in the Legislative Act—that merely directs what changes shall NOT be made. Upon so serious an occasion, involving the alteration of the organic law of the State, ought not the people to be informed, by proposed reformers, upon what subject they are invited to take action? Silence here is omnious of ill—it partakes of the nature of secresy, and secresy is reprehensible when the rights of the public are concerned. Such was not the course pursued in 1835. Not only were the people consulted as to whether they would have a convention, but the subjects were mentioned to which a change was proposed.

Suppose that they get control of the convention, and even suppose that they respect and observe the legislative restrictions, what is to become of the rest of the constitution, around which no safeguards are thrown, and which will be quite at their mercy? Is their nothing in the constitution, outside of these restrictions, worthy of preservation from destruction or innovation?

Your whole judiciary system is left unprotected and may be totally changed. The Supreme Court may be abolished or curtailed—the dilatory and costly Courts of Equity may be restored—the Superior Courts may be suppressed—the old cumbersome and expensive county courts may be reinstated—the code of civil procedure, that greatest improvement in modern jurisprudence, growing more and more in favor and use both in this country and in England, simple, direct and expeditious, may be done away; and a return had to the intricacies and delays of special pleading. Your courts of probate, so convenient and useful, may be closed. You now have a bonded officer of your own selection to attend to all probate business without delay, either in term, time or in vacation, with the right of immediate appeal to the Judge at chambers. How much better is this than an irresponsible county court, meeting four times a year, and composed of justices caught up at random, as was formerly the case!

You are indebted to your present constitution for the best, most expeditious and economical system for dispatching county business ever devised. Your Board of County Commissioners are few in number, selected by yourselves from the body of the county because of their experience, fitness and identity of interest, and to them is safely intrusted the whole management of county affairs.

The system of township government for the management of little local matters, at your own doors, is likewise the offspring of the Constitution and has grown into favor more and more with use.

Are these useful systems to be abandoned to prejudice and clamor? Are you willing to surrender to the Legislature the appointment of all your Officers—from Governor down to Justices of the Peace? We tell you, this is in contemplation and will have its advocates in the convention.

You are indebted to your present constitution for that section in the Declaration of Rights which forbids the suspension of the privileges of the WRIT OF *habeas corpus*, for it did not exist in the old. Will it be allowed to remain if the new revolutionary counsels are to prevail; or, will it, like the oath to support the constitution and laws of the United States, be considered objectionable and a proper subject for abolishment?

It may be urged that if the amendments adopted by the convention are not satisfactory that the people can reject them This by no means follows, but depends upon whether the convention sees fit to submit its work to the approval of the people. We know that the Secession Convention of 1861 would not submit its work to the approval of the people, but attempted to take them out of the Union without consulting them; and we know what followed: The war and all our woes.

All experience teaches that the true time to oppose an evil is at its commencement, and not after it has got under headway. Our experience of forced conventions is not encouraging. The people were appealed to in 1861 for leave to call a convention. Leave was refused by a direct vote of the people, yet the Legislature called the convention without their leave. We are still suffering from the consequence of that fatal act. In 1871 leave was again asked by the Legislature to call a convention, and leave was again refused by the people. It is now called without consulting them. Are we to learn no wisdom in this matter by past experience and suffering?

Fellow citizens, we appeal to you to stand up for your rights as secured to you in your own constitution. This charter of your rights and liberties is vastly better than any previous one, for it not only retains all the old features, which are desirable and suited to the present order of things, but it also contains other new features, which change of circumstances has rendered necessary and which experience has proved desirable.

Whatever was deficient or found unsuited to your wants was, by common consent, corrected in 1873 by Legislative Amendment, ratified by the people. The constitution, as it now is, will compare favorably with any in the whole country. If not quite perfect—what human institution is—still there is no just cause why any body of men should lay violent hands on it and overthrow it. Nothing but trouble, confusion and distress, can follow such a course.

Already has the prosperity of the State and of this community been retarded by the factious conduct of political agitators and disaffected politicians. The people want repose—they want a settled State Government—they want an alleviation of taxation, not an increase, such as will inevitably follow from incessant law-making and constitution-mending—they want no more disfranchisement—they want no special privileges to favored classes—they want no recurrence to barbarous punishments—they want political disabilities imposed upon no one—they want this interminable political agitation to cease, so that they may pursue their fallen fortunes and obliterate the ravages of dreadful War—they want sectional animosity to die out, and peace and harmony and prosperity and good will to prevail throughout the land.

The best way to secure these desirable objects is to administer a rebuke to constitution disturbers by sending men to the convention who will make short work of the convention and let the constitution alone.

Your servants of the Legislature require you to obey their behests—leaving you no option, but forcing a convention upon you against your will. It is in your power now to speak out your wishes, and to have them carried out by sending men to the convention who will brand you back your constitution whole and unimpaired. This will be a lesson to politicians which is much needed at this time; you now have the opportunity to teach it in a way not readily to be forgotten.

Fellow citizens, we have laid before you this brief exposition of the grounds upon which we rest our claims to your support. It is now for you to decide. May an all-wise Providence direct your decision aright.

Respectfully yours,
RALPH P. BUXTON.
JOHN C. BLOCKER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 1, 1875.

The Proposed Convention.

Ye hewers of wood, drawers of water, and delvers of the earth generally, says, the Asheville Pioneer, hear what Wm. J. Yates, editor of the Charlotte Democrat, has to say about Convention and the prospective pay for emancipated negroes, and then bare your backs to the lash:

"If a Convention is called let it be unrestricted—let there be no pandering or promise to Radicalism or imported Yankee ideas—let the old time practices be restored, including the whipping-post and qualified suffrage. But it is understood, we think, that the Legislature cannot limit the action of a Convention, and if the Convention meets it can do as it pleases. * * * No member of a sovereign State Convention should regard the dictation of a mere legislative body."

* * * * * * * * *

"The restrictions imposed in the bill as it passed the Senate are degrading and disgraceful to the people of the State, especially in its pandering to the prejudices of our fanatical enemies at the North. NO NORTHCAROLINIAN SHOULD EVER SAY THAT HE IS WILLING TO SURRENDER HIS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES IN THE UNLAWFUL EMANCIPATION OF AND DEPRIVATION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY, ALTHOUGH WE ARE ALL NOW OPPOSED TO REESTABLISHING SLAVERY IN ANY SHAPE."

COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Wilmington Market.

JULY, 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Receipts 639 casks. Sales of 740 casks at 29 cents per gallon for Southern packages. Market firm.

ROSIN—Receipts 1,796 bbls. Market steady, with sales yesterday evening, not reported, of 250 bbls. Strained at $1,37½, 1,000 do. do. at $1,40, 350 do. at $9,75 for Extra No. 1, $4,50 for Pale and $5 50 for Extra Pale, and 30 do. at $1 60 for Extra No. 2.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Receipts 150 bbls. Market quiet with sales of 150 bbls. at $1 15 for hard, $2 00 for yellow dip and $3 25 for virgin.

TAR—Receipts 21 bbls. Sales of 21 bbls. at $1,75. Market firm

COTTON—Receipts — bales. No sales to report. Market nominal, with no official quotations.

Port of Wilmington, July, 24.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Schr Spray, Penion, Little River, S. C, Gillican & Co., with 47 bbls crude turpentine 32 do spirits, 61 do rosin,

Steamer Dixie, Jacobs, Smithville, O G Parsley & Co.

Stmr D. Murchison, Garrason, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

CLEARED.

Schr Wave, Snell, Little River, S. C, by Gillican & Co.

Stmr Dixie, Smithville, O G Parley & Co.

Stmr. D. Murchison, Garrason, Fayetteville, Williams & Murchison.

Steamship Regulator, ——, New York, A. D. Cazaux.

EXPORTS.

Coastwise.

Baltimore—Steamship Rebecca Clyde—148 bbls tar, 16 casks spirits turpentine, 454 bbls rosin, 3 do crude turpentine, 30 do pitch, 12 do oil, 4 beer kegs, 19,873 feet lumber, 3 bdls bags, 15 bales cloth, 13 do yarn, 9 rolls leather, 8 hhds stems, 16 cases tar.

New York—Steamship Regulator—1,320 bbls rosin, 180 casks spirits turpentine, 150 bbls tar, 350 do crude tar, pentine, 600 bdls shooks, 3 bales cotton 9 do wool, 13 do sheeting, 600 bushels peannts, 1 bbl wax, 1 bale hides, 57 bdls paper, 23 pkgs mdse.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
DAILY CHRONICLE
AND THE
Weekly Whig and Chronicle.

DAILY.

One year $6 00
Six Months 3 00
One month 75

WEEKLY.

One copy one year $1 00
One copy six months 50
Ten copies one year 17 00
Twenty copies 30 00

Senator Brownlow will have control of the editorial columns, which, in view of his long experience and recognized journalistic ability, is a sufficient guarantee that the WHIG AND CHRONICLE will be a lively journal.

The terms above given will be rigidly adhered to, and payment will invariably be required in advance.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order or by registered letter at our risk. Give postoffice address in full, including State and county, and address,

WHIG AND CHRONICLE,
Knoxville, Tenn.

april 16—2t

Dog Ordinance for 1875

Office Treasurer & Collector.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
June 12th, 1875.

THE DOG ORDINANCE FOR 1875 REquires that the same should go into effect June 1st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all parties owning or keeping any dogs, either male or female, are required to register the same at this office, and procure the required Badges; commencing

MONDAY THE 14TH INST.,

and for four (4) days thereafter. The Ordinance also provides, that such persons who fail to comply with the above requirements, will be subject to a penalty of ten (10) dollars.

T. C. SERVOSS,
June 18 tf City Clerk & Treasurer.

FOR THE INFORMATION
—OF THE—
PUBLIC,

MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
April 14th, 1875.

IN ORDER to enable me to cleanse the city thoroughly, and with as little delay as possible, I have divided the city into four(4) Health Districts, with a health officer assigned to duty in each.

THE FIRST DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer J. H. Brown, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and East of Fifth streets.

THE SECOND DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer C. C. Taylor, embraces that portion of the city north of Market and West of Fifth streets.

THE THIRD DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer A. J. Denton, embraces that portion of the city south of Market and east of Fifth Streets.

THE FOURTH DISTRICT,

In charge of Health Officer S. F. Walcott, embraces that portion of the City South of Market and West of Fifth streets.

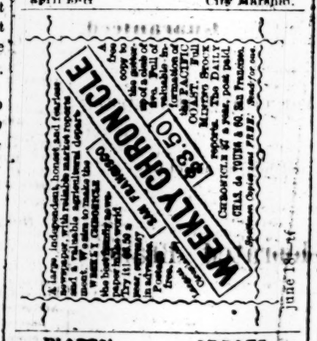
The Health Officers may be designated by the yellow rosette, and they are instructed to inspect and report all uncleanliness to my Office.

It is hoped that the Citizens generally will co-operate with me in this important work, and begin the needed cleaning without further delay.

Any person requiring the service or a Scavenger may report the fact to the Health Officer of the Division in which the work is to be done, or at my office, and the matter shall have the promptest attention.

Trusting no further appeal from our good Citizens may be required, and that our City shall be a model in neatness during the coming Summer,

I am, very respectfully,
J. M. ROBINSON,
april 25-tf City Marshal.



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Are celebrated for their purity of tone, elegant design and thorough construction.—Send for catalogue. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J. july 9—6m

WANTED.

AGENTS, MALE AND FEMALE, TO sell Pictures, everywhere. Fourteen thousand retailed by one. "I had no idea I can make more money in this business than I can on a $10,000 farm, all stocked." "Your Pictures please everybody." "I received the 45 you sent, and sold 51 the next day." "Pictures received, and more than half sold the first day. Send 100 more." "Glad to find an honest picture dealer." Seven years established.

WHITNEY & CO.
Norwich, Conn.
may 2-3m

PLOTTS' STAR ORGANS

Are as perfect parlor organs as are manufactured. Correspondence solicited with organists, musicians and the trade. Address EDWARD PLOTTS, Washington, N. J. july 9—6m

PLANTATION FOR SALE.—Seven hundred acres of wood land. A three horse farm all ready for cultivation, with three miles front on Town Creek, and 8 feet of water to landing. Dwelling house and out houses all in good repair, location healthy. Apply to Purdy & Mott.

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WELDON, N. C.
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H. P. T. Mewborne, Editor. Proprietors.
Published semi-weekly at four dollars per annum.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

☞ The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES.	PRICES.
BAGGING—Gunny	14@ 15
Double Anchor	00@ 00
Double Anchor "A"	00@ 00
Standard Domestic	00@ 15
BACON—North Carolina,	
Hams, ₱ lb	16@ 17
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10@ 12
Sides, ₱ lb	12@ 13
Western Smoked—	
Hams	00@ 18
Sides ₱ lb	15@ 15½
Shoulders	11½@ 12½
Dry Salted—	
Sides ₱ lb	14@ 15
Shoulders ₱ lb	10½@ 11
BEEF—On the hoof	6@ 8
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine,	
Second Hand, each	2 50@ 3 00
New York, each	3 00@
New City, each	2 50@ 2 75
BEESWAX—₱ lb	27@
BRICKS—Wilmington, ₱ M	8 00@10 00
Northern	00@14 00
BUTTER—North Carolina, ₱ lb	20@ 30
Northern, ₱ lb	34@ 40
CANDLES—Sperm ₱ lb	25@ 42
Tallow, ₱ lb	00@ 20
Adamantine, ₱ lb	15@
CHEESE—Northern Factory, ₱ lb	@
Dairy cream, ₱ lb	15@ 18
State, ₱ lb	13@
COFFEE—Java, ₱ lb	32@ 35
Rio ₱ lb	23@ 25
Laguara ₱ lb	25@ 27
CORN MEAL—₱ bushel	1 25@ 0 00
COTTON TIES—₱ lb	8@
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 yd	10@ 11
Yarn, ₱ bunch	1 25@
FISH—Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl	16 00@20 00
No. 1, ₱ ½ bbl	9 50@
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ bbl	14 50@
No. 2, ₱ ½ bbl	7 50@
Mackerel, No. 3 ₱ bbl	11 00@11 50
Mullets, ₱ bbl	5 50@ 6 00
N C Herring, ₱ bbl	6 00@ 8 00
Dry Cod, ₱ bbl	7½@ 8
FLOUR—Fine, ₱ bbl	5 50@ 6 00
Super, Northern, ₱ bbl	6 25@ 7 00
Extra do. ₱ bbl	6 25@ 7 50
Family ₱ bbl	7 25@ 9 75
City Mill—Super ₱ bbl	8 50@ 9 00
" Extra ₱ bbl	9 50@ 9 50
" Family ₱ bbl	10 00@10 50
" Ex Family ₱ bbl	12 50@ 00 00
FERTILIZERS—	
Peruvian Guano, ₱ 2000 lbs	80 00@ 00 00
Baugh's Phosphate " "	00 00@ 00 00
Carolina Fertilizer " "	50 00@65 00
Ground Bone, " "	00 00@ 00 00
Bone Meal " "	00 00@45 00
Flour, " "	00 00@57 00
Manhea Guano, " "	55 00@65 00
Complete Manure " "	65 00@67 00
Whann's Phosphate " "	00 00@70 00
Wando Phosphate, " "	00 00@70 00
Berger & Bruiz's Bhos. " "	00 00@00 00
Phœnix " "	00@ 00
Wilcox Gibb & Co., mainspulated Guano	00@ 00
GLUE—₱ lb	15@ 22
GRAIN—Corn, store, ₱ 56 lbs	1 10@ 1 20
Corn, cargo, ₱ 56 lbs	00@ 00
Corn, yel., ₱ bushel	1 15@ 0 00
Oats, ₱ bushel	80@
Peas, cow, ₱ bushel	1 25@
HIDES—Green, ₱ lb	07@ 8
Dry, ₱ lb	12½@ 14
HAY—Eastern, ₱ 100 lbs	1 45@ 1 50
North River, ₱ 100 lbs	1 20@ 1 25
HOOP IRON—₱ ton	112 0@117 00
LARD—Northern ₱ lb	16@ 17
North Carolina ₱ lb	00@ 00
LIME—₱ bbl	1 55@
LUMBER—City steam sawed—	
Ship stuff, resawed, ₱ M ft	21 00@27 00
Rough edge plank, ₱ M ft	23 00@25 00
West India cargo, according to quality, ₱ M ft	20 00@24 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	20 00@35 00
Scantling and boards, common, ₱ M ft	15 00@23 00
MOLASSES—Cuba, hhd ₱ gal	00@ 48
Cuba, bbls, ₱ gal	46@ 52
Sugar house, hhds, ₱ gal	36@
" " bbls ₱ gal	40@ 00
Syrup, bbls, ₱ gal	80@ 80
NAILS—Cut, 4d to 20d, ₱ keg	4 75@ 5 50
OILS—Kerosene, ₱ gal	18@
Lard, ₱ gal	1 10@ 1 45
Linseed, ₱ gal	1 00@ 1 10
Rosin, ₱ gal	30@ 40
PEANUTS—₱ bushel	1 50@ 2 50
POTATOES—Sweet, ₱ bush,	90@ 1 00
Irish, Northern, ₱ bbl	3 25@ 3 50
PORK—Northern, city mess	00 00@25 50
Thin, ₱ bbl	00 00@00 00
Prime, ₱ bbl	00 00@00 00
Rump, ₱ bbl	00 00@00 00
RICE—Carolina, ₱ lb	0@ 8
East India, ₱ lb	00@ 00
Rough, ₱ bushel	1 20@ 1 30
RAGS—Country, ₱ lb	2½@ 00
City ₱ lb	2½@ 3
ROPE—₱ lb	6@ 24
SALT—Alum ₱ bushel	75@ 00
Liverpool, ₱ sack	1 20@ 0 00
American, ₱ sack	1 25@ 00
SUGAR—Cuba, ₱ lb	9½@ 10
Porto Rico, ₱ lb	10½@ 00
A—Coffee, ₱ lb	12@ 00
B— " ₱ lb	11@
C— " ₱ lb	11@
Ex C— ₱ lb	11½@
Crushed ₱ lb	10½@ 12½
SOAP—Northern, ₱ lb	5@ 7½
SHINGLES—Contract, ₱ M	4 00@ 6 00
Common, ₱ M	2 50@ 3 00
Cypress saps ₱ M	6 50@
Cypress hearts, ₱ M	9 50@
STAVES—W O bbl, ₱ M	30 00@35 00
R O hhd, ₱ M	00 00@00 00
Cypress, ₱ M	18 00@00 00
TALLOW—₱ lb	8@
TIMBER—Shipping, ₱ M	17 00@00 00
Mill, prime, ₱ M	13 00@14 00
Mill, fair ₱ M	8 50@10 00
Inferior to Ordinary, ₱ M	4 00@ 6 00
WHISKEY—Northern, ₱ gal	1 00@ 5 00
North Carolina, ₱ gal	1 75@ 2 50
WOOL—Unwashed, ₱ lb	20@
Unwashed, ₱ lb	35@ 40

RATES OF FREIGHT.

	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel
To NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 35
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 35
Cotton ₱ bale	2 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 1 25
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 10
To PHILADELPHIA		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 50
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 50
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 1 00	0 00@ 0 80
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 50
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Cotton Goods ₱ bale	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 10	0 00@ 0 10
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	7 00@ 8 00
To BALTIMORE		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Tar ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Spts Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 75	0 00@ 0 75
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 45	0 00@ 0 45
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 11	0 00@ 0 00
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@10 00	0 00@ 00
To BOSTON		
Crude Turpentine ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 00@ 0 65
Rosin ₱ bbl	0 00@ 0 00	0 65@ 0 70
Cotton ₱ bale	0 00@ 2 00	0 00@ 2 00
Peanuts ₱ bushel	0 00@ 0 00	0 12½@ 0 15
Lumber ₱ M	0 00@ 0 00	11 50@12

MONEY MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N C, April 16.

	BUYING.	SELLING.
Gold	109	111
Silver	103	106
Exchange sight on Northern cities		¼@¾ disc'
Exchange 30 days on Northern cities		½@¾ edis

	Par	Val	Selling
Bank of New Hanover Stock	25		29
First National Bank	100		108
Wilmington Building Stock	00		94
Mechanics' "	00		91
Havana Guano Co	000		130
N C Bonds—Old Ex-Coupon	20		
Do Pending '86	13		
Do " 1868	14		
Do New	12		
Do Special Tax	05		
Do to N C Railroad	42		
W & W R R Bonds 7 per, Gold Int	100		
C C R R Bonds, 6 p c	70		
Wilmington City Bonds, 8 pc	70		
" " 7 pc	65		
" " old 6 pc	65		
" " new 6 pc	60		
New Hanover Co Bonds (10 years) 8 pc (Gold Int)	70		
W & W R R stock (Par 100)	60		
W C R R " (" 100)	45		
C C Railroad " (" 100)	50		
W O L Co " (" 25)	20		
W S R R " (" 25)	25		

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ALLEN'S and get the celebrated FRENCH DRIPPIN COFFEE POT—makes the best Coffee in the world, and with less Coffee than any other Coffee Pot now used.

may 25—tf

BROCKS' EXCHANGE,
No. 13 NORTH FRONT STREET,
1 Door South of Purcell House.

THE FINEST WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS and LAGER BEER in the city. A pleasant Billiard Room, furnished with Collender's tables on the second floor

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

W. H. GERKEN,
apr 30—tf Proprietor.

Quarantine Notice.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, all vessels from Ports South of Cape Fear, will come to at the Visiting Station near Deep Water Point, and await the inspection of the

Quarantine Physician.

All vessels from Port where Yellow Fever or other infectious disease exists, will be required to undergo a rigid and prolonged quarantine.

All vessels or boats of any character having sickness on board on arrival, or having had sickness any time during the voyage, are required to come to at the station for inspection, without regard to the port from whence they came. Vessels not included as above will proceed without detention.

Pilots are especially enjoined to make careful enquiry, relative to vessel, crew, &c, and if not satisfied with the statements of the Captain or Commander, or if the vessel is in a filthy condition, they will bring the vessel to at the Station for further examination.

Pilots willfully violating the Quarantine laws are subject to forfeiture of their branches; Masters of vessels to a fine of two hundred dollars a day for every day they violate the Quarantine laws, and all other persons liable for each and every offence.

All vessels subject to visitation under these regulations will set a flag in the main rigging, port side.

F. W. POTTER,
Quarantine Physician Port of Wilmington, N. C.
Smithville, N. C., May 27th, 1876.
June 4—tf1

Moss Wanted.

10,000 POUNDS CURED MOSS. A good price will be paid, by

D. A. SMITH.
July 9—tf

KEEP COOL.

ICE IS PLENTIFUL AND CHEAP AT THE

NEW ICE HOUSE.

Dock st, between Water and Front sts,
Wilmington, N. C.
may 14—2m B. H. J. AHRENS, Proprietor.

GO TO

ALLEN'S if you wish anything in the

JEWELRY LINE,

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
RINGS,
COEVRE POTS,
CUPS,
BRACELETS,
&c., &c., &c.
may 21—tf

Office of City Clerk & Treasurer,

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
June 24th, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE

CONCERNING COWS AND OTHER CATTLE running at large.

BE IT ORDAINED, By the Board of Aldermen of the City of Wilmington, N. C., as follows:

SECTION 1st. That any cow, or other CATTLE OF ANY KIND, found running at large, within the corporate limits of this city, shall be impounded by the City Marshal and the owner required to pay a fine of Ten (10) dollars before the same shall be released.

SEC. 2d. Any ordinance or parts thereof conflicting herewith, are hereby repealed.

The above ordinance was adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 24th day of June 1875—and will go into effect, on and after Monday June 28th 1875.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.
June 25-3t

Important to Owners of Dogs.

OFFICE OF TREASURER & COLLECTOR,
CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

AS MANY persons do not appear to understand all the requirements under the DOG ORDINANCE, notice is hereby given that the

Penalty of 10 Dollars

for not procuring the required DOG BADGES, will be enforced on and after

THURSDAY THE 24TH INST.

The Ordinance provides as follows, That the owner of any Dog within the city limits, who shall fail to pay the TAX imposed by the DOG ORDINANCE shall be subject to prosecution for violation of said Ordinance, and required to pay a fine, not to exceed ten (10) dollars in the discretion of the Mayor. By order of the Mayor.

T. C. SERVOSS,
City Clerk and Treasurer.
City of Wilmington, N. C.,
June 21, 1875.

GO TO

ALLEN'S and look at his new SILVER WARE, just received. may 21—tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Post

IS

STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER,

Devoted to

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party,

In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM,

Independent as to Men, But Not

as to Party,

And will advocate the exercise of manly backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the Old North State will be considered her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration

NEWS DEPARTMENT

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News,

Great pains will be taken to give

A Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description,

Also a correct

Commercial and Marine Report

Communications on manufacturing will be published.

All Communications to be addressed to the Post, WILMINGTON, N. C.

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D. L. RUSSELL,
Attorney at Law,
WILMINGTON, N. C,
Office at residence, corner of Second and Dock Streets. may 23-tf

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april 9—tf J. A. SPRINGER.